

PERSONAL

SOCIETY.

Mrs. P. M. Buttermore of the West Side, who was the guest of her son, Edward Buttermore and family, of Marion, for three days, arrived home Monday night, accompanied by Mr. Buttermore and family. The trip was made in Mr. Buttermore's automobile. They will spend a week visiting relatives at Scottdale and Connellsville.

A. C. Mickel left last night for Columbus, O., where he will spend several days on business.

Richard Stetzel, son of Otto Stetzel, is confined to his home by illness.

We are making a specialty of a pure wool, fast color, full weight blue serge suit, size 40, for \$18. David Cohen, Tailor—adv.

Thomas C. Phalin of the Baltimore & Ohio police force, is spending a few days in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Mary A. Whitney of Donora, and sister Mary Angelica, of Memphis, Tenn., are guests at the home of Mrs. Emma Bolson.

C. M. Wilson of Wilkes-Barre, is in town inspecting the work being done on the new P. W. Woolworth Building.

W. J. Britt and family, former residents of Connellsville, who are now residing in Ravenna, Ohio, are expected here tomorrow afternoon to spend two weeks with relatives.

Miss Bertha Cunningham, stenographer for Attorney S. B. Goldsmith, is spending her vacation at Atlanta City.

W. F. Patterson of Waynesburg, is spending the day in town.

Miss James F. Scott of Union, is in town today.

Miss Mary Yansen, who has been spending two weeks in Chicago, is expected home this week.

M. H. Hough of Mountaineer, spent today in town on business.

Miss Jessie Haile of Vandergrift, was a guest yesterday at the home of Miss Margaret Duffy.

Loans from \$10 up on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, or any personal property, Union Loan Company, 207 Main Street, Trust Building, corner Main and Pittsburgh streets. Both phone.

—Adv.

Mrs. Philip Moran and Miss Rose Keegan of Leesburg No. 1, have returned from a visit with friends and relatives in Chicago.

Miss Sarah Kearns of Mammoth, is visiting at the home of Mrs. Thomas Kearns at Trotter.

Charles King, assistant boiler-maker foreman; J. Kelly, airman, and Bindon, an engineer, of the Baltimore & Ohio, left last evening for an extended trip through the midwest. They will visit Cleveland, Mount Clemens and Detroit, returning to Connellsville the latter part of October.

Don McCormick of New Castle, is visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Angus McCormick, of Fairview avenue.

Miss Nella Elliott of New Castle, is a guest of Miss Nellie McCormick of Fairview avenue.

MRS. MINOR DIES

West Side Women Had Bended Bows for Many Years.

Mrs. Harriet Minor, 73 years old, widow of William B. Minor, died last evening at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. M. Miller, on North Sixth street, West Side, following a lingering illness. Notice of funeral later.

Mrs. Minor was born at Hill Run and came to Connellsville at the age of 16 years. She died here after a long illness, which was aggravated by her first husband was David Bowen. To this union a daughter, Mrs. C. M. Miller, was born. Her second husband was William B. Minor, a coke contractor, whose death occurred on May 27, 1910. Since that time Mrs. Minor had been in poor health and had made her home with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Miller.

She was a member of the Christian church, the Christian Woman's Board of Missions and took an active part in church work up until her last illness. She had a wide circle of friends in and around Connellsville. In addition to Mrs. Miller she is survived by the following step-children: J. W. Minor, Lewis Minor, Mrs. Tillie McClung of Birmingham, Ala.; James Minor of Williamson, Pa.; J. C. Minor of Connellsville; Mrs. Hilda White of Pittsburgh; three grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

—Adv.

John J. Driscoll Buried

Former Committee on Railroad Attended in Large Numbers.

The funeral of John J. Driscoll was held this morning with a solemn Mass of repose in the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic Church at 10 o'clock. It was one of the largest attended funerals held in Connellsville. In recent years many of the railroad friends and acquaintances of the deceased being present.

Father Fred Price of Cleveland, a cousin, celebrated the mass, and Father John Roach of Louisville, Ky., delivered the sermon. Interment was made in St. Joseph's cemetery.

Moral tributes in abundance were rendered. Beautiful pieces, gifts of Mrs. Driscoll and friends, covered the coffin. The pallbearers were Dr. H. J. Coll, Dr. L. Harlan, Dr. A. G. Gause, M. J. Kortenay, J. J. Dougherty and J. J. Donnelly.

The text of the sermon delivered by Rev. Father Roach was taken from the gospel of St. John and was on the miracle of the raising of Lazarus from the dead. He referred to the deceased as a true follower of Christ; one who believed and practised all that the Savior taught.

—Adv.

Ruth Swartzwelder Home

Mrs. Elizabeth Carroll of Huntington will move here.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carroll of Huntington has purchased the brick residence of Burton H. Swartzwelder on Prospect street and will make her home here. She expects to move from Huntington in the near future. Miss Helen Carroll, a teacher in the high school, is Mrs. Carroll's daughter.

Dr. James Carroll of Huntington, a son, will locate here, having engaged a suite of rooms in the Second National Bank building for his office.

Classified ads one cent a word.

Same Company of Players Who Are To Appear Here Chautauqua Week



THE BEN GREET PLAYERS.

THE above photograph shows the Ben Greet players playing in the open air before a vast audience at San Jose, Calif., on the recent transcontinental tour of this company. The same players shown here will appear at our Chautauqua on Ben Greet day and will produce Shakespeare's play "The Comedy of Errors."



WHAT THE TROUBLE IS.

Jack of Forethought Principal Cause of So Many Failures.

Most of our misfortunes come from neglecting to look ahead. We must plan beyond today if we wish to escape penury and want. It is a vital matter to save out of present earnings for future needs. In no other way can we make certain of comfort and ease in our later years. A Navigating Account is something everybody should have and there is no better place to have it than with the First National of Connellsville—old and strong and safe, pays 4% and \$1 opens an account.—Adv.

ONE GIRL TO ANOTHER.

Edith—Jack says I made to kiss.

Ethel—A diplomatic way of referring to your turned-up nose, wasn't it?

May Not Move Quarters.

The Chamber of Commerce may not need to move quarters. President F. J. Markell said this morning that an effort is being made to remain in the First National Bank building after the fifth floor is remodeled.

Sixty head of Montana Range horses. Stock can be seen and inspected at rear of Joseph Morris' livery, Connellsville. Sale, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 21 to 23. Strutt & Hall, owners.—Adv.

PRIVATE SALE.

Mrs. Bertha McFarland of Sixth street, West Side, and Arthur G. Newman of Main, will have a large auctioneer's license in Greenbush, today. The bride is one of the best known teachers in Dunbar township having taught at various schools. Mr. Newman is employed in the mills at Scottdale.

It draws out all poison; that's the secret of the wonderful success of San Cure Ointment, that's why it so quickly heals scabs, burns, cuts and bruises without scarring. It's best to use San Cure Ointment at all times. It banishes pimples, blackheads and kills the germs of disease.—2 cents Thompson Medical Co., Titusville, Pa.—Advertisement.

VANDERBILT WOMAN DIES.

Mrs. Mary Ward Had Been Resident There for 40 Years.

Mrs. Mary Ward, 69 years old, died this morning at Vanderbilt following a long illness. A complication of diseases caused her death. She had resided in Vanderbilt for the past 40 years.

Mrs. Ward was a native of Ireland and the widow of Michael Ward, who died 20 years ago. She is survived by five children, Michael Ward of the West Side, Mrs. Agnes Ewing of Homestead, Mrs. Mary Foley of Washington, Pa., and Jessie and John, at home.

Funeral services will be held at 3 o'clock tomorrow morning from the Sacred Heart Church, Dawson; interment in Sacred Heart cemetery.

WILLIAM PORTER'S FUNERAL.

Services Are Held This Afternoon for Well Known Druggist.

The funeral of William H. Porter was held this afternoon from the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Brashears, on Sixth street, West Side.

Rev. J. P. Allison, pastor of the Christian Church, officiated, reading portions of the Scriptures and offering prayer. Interment was made in Hill Grove cemetery.

The pallbearers were: Frank H. Graham, James S. Loughrey, John P. Torrence, A. W. Bishop, Herbert Priester and George B. Freed.

William H. Bryner's Funeral.

William H. Bryner, who died Sunday at the family home on Crawford avenue, was buried this afternoon, services being held at the house at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. R. E. Cairns officiated. Interment, which was made in Hill Grove cemetery, was private. Relatives acted as pallbearers.

Summer Comfort

is wonderfully enhanced when rest and lunch hour unite in a dish of

Post Toasties

There's a mighty satisfying flavour about these thin wafery bits of toasted corn.

So easy to serve, too, on a hot day, for they're ready to eat right from the package—fresh, crisp, clean. Not a hand touches Post Toasties in making or packing.

Served with cream and sugar, or crushed fruit, they are delicious.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

\$5.75

Connellsville to

Niagara Falls

AND RETURN

via Pittsburgh and B. R. & P. Ry

AUGUST 23 and 30.

TICKETS GOOD FIVE DAYS.

Ask B. & O. R. R. Ticket Agent for

Full Information.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

of
In Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Last Call for Suits at Foltz' Millinery Store

Thursday we will sell every suit in our entire stock for \$5.00 and \$7.50. These suits are all good suits, lined in the best Messaline, and come in all staple shades and sizes. Many of them can be worn right through the fall season. This is the last chance to have a suit at one-half the cost price.

One Day Only, Thursday

Choice of any hat on this day at 50c and \$1.00. Rough Sailors 25c. Linen Dresses \$2.00.

Mrs. J. R. Foltz

They're Coming Back

Our best advertisement is our host of satisfied customers. Our best evidence that "After All Footer's Is Best" is that our old customers are coming back. If you've something very fine that requires skill and care, send it here—likewise, your other work for satisfaction is not expensive. Why not get the habit of sending it to Footer's?

J. W. MCCLAREN, Agent

FOOTER'S DYE WORKS.

Exclusive Tailor and Haberdashery, Main Street

Rapid Vacuum Washer Coupon.

Tuesday, August 19, 1913.

Present this Coupon at The Courier office with 5 others of consecutive dates and

98 Cents

and get this 43.50 Rapid Vacuum Clothes Washer.

NAME.....

P. O.

FOR THE WORKINGMAN

SOUTH CONNELLSVILLE

LOTS ARE BARGAINS.





The Old Way

ABOLISH BLUE MONDAY

You Can Do It With the Rapid Vacuum Washer

WHICH WAY DO YOU PREFER?

A \$3.50 Rapid Vacuum Washer for 98c
Money Saving. - Time Saving. - Labor Saving

THE OLD WAY---Hours of Back Breaking
 Rough Hands a Certainty; Clothes Worn Out by
 Hard Rubbing.



The New Way

THE NEW WAY --- Five minutes only to
 every tubful of clothes and without hurting a
 thread. No bending over.

Read What We Have to Say

You can save many dollars in a year on your clothes, and add a day of pleasure to your life each week with this wonderful Rapid Vacuum Clothes Washer, by cutting your laundry work in two. Most clothes are rubbed out and not worn out. When you send your clothes to the laundry what happens to them? They are soaped and beaten, and rubbed so that the hot soap suds (sometimes a little acid is added) is forced through and through the goods. This cleans the goods but they do not last long. When your clothes are washed in your own home what happens? The hot soap suds are pushed in and out of the garments as they are rubbed on the board. This cleans them but wears them out. In every process of washing soap and water are the only elements having any cleaning properties. When your clothes are washed with the Rapid Vacuum Washer what happens? Gallons of soapy water at boiling temperature (which sterilizes the clothes) is forced through the goods every 60 seconds. This cleans your clothes snowy white without straining a thread. You can now wash woolens, blankets, sheets, shirts, collars, bed quilts, etc., at home, and after washing, the articles will be whiter, softer, fluffier and cleaner and more beautiful in appearance than before. Compressed air, hot, water and soap does the work.

You can wash a tubful of dirty clothes in five minutes, without rubbing, without bending, and with very little work.

A tubful of clothes can be rinsed and blued in the same way in one minute.

You can clean anything that can be cleaned with soap and water or gasoline in a few minutes without straining a thread.

No more rough hands and tired backs for the person who does the washing.

If you see one of these Vacuum Washers operated, you will want to own one.

Start Clipping Your Coupons Today.

6 Coupons and 98c.

Come In and Look It Over

The News of Nearby Towns.

MEYERSDALE.

MEYERSDALE, Aug. 19.—John Tungerman of Frostburg, Md., a well known resident of that place, spent Sunday with friends and acquaintances here.

Mr. H. P. Boulders of Washington, D. C. is the guest of his friends, Mrs. and Mrs. G. Need of Main street.

Dr. J. F. Ritter, a former well known citizen of Meyersdale, spent yesterday looking up his host of friends here.

Charmie Dahl spent Sunday with friends and acquaintances at Frostburg and Lonaconing, Md.

Mr. H. Nedrow and J. A. Roberts of Roberts were visiting friends and relatives in Meyersdale and vicinity yesterday.

Mrs. W. A. McCurdy and little daughter, Mary, returned from a two days' visit with relatives and friends at Bradford on train No. 12 last evening.

H. M. Ware and E. R. Leyler, here yesterday, were guests of friends here.

E. G. Leyler of Cumberland, Md., was in Meyersdale and vicinity the past few days calling on relatives and friends.

B. A. Mitchell of Garrett, was among the out of town business visitors to Meyersdale yesterday afternoon.

J. W. Herley, a well known Baltimore & Ohio engineer on the Berlin branch, arrived here yesterday to spend several days as the guest of his friends, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dickey of West Main street.

Daniel Dahl, an old and well known resident, is confined to his bed, seriously ill. Mrs. Weber, perhaps the oldest lady in town, who had been seriously ill, is on the mend.

Mrs. Anna Thies of Fairmont, W. Va., is here for a fortnight's visit with her brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Milne.

Mrs. Myrtle Smiley is spending a ten days' vacation with friends at Pittsburgh.

Hon. and Mrs. S. A. Kendall and daughter, Mrs. Gruen, returned to No. 12 last night from a visit with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. and Mrs. R. B. Ellis left on No. 12 this morning to spend about ten days at Atlantic City, Philadelphia and Lebanon.

Rev. Isiah C. Johnston of Mechanicsburg, Pa., spent yesterday and today with friends here. Some time ago Reverend Johnston was a resident of Meyersdale.

Mrs. Margaret Barnhart of Johnstown, and Miss Nell Fornay of Pittsburgh, arrived today to spend several days visiting their grandmothers, Mrs. Eliza Miller, and other relatives.

Rev. E. R. Hessler, pastor of St. Paul (Williams) Reformed Church, Kilm, Pa., preached in the Reformed Church of Somerton Sunday.

E. J. Boyce of Wilkinsburg, now enmeshed in the anti-slavery and anti-slavery, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Richards, came by automobile as far as Meyersdale, where the machine

ROCKWOOD.

ROCKWOOD, Aug. 18.—A freight wreck on the Baltimore & Ohio early this morning blocked traffic for several hours. Thirty cars of freight were derailed, which consumed several hours to replace them.

The Farmers & Merchants National Bank and P. A. Weimer have decided to give the alley running between their properties on Main street, work to be begun within a few days.

Bricklayers have begun laying brick on the new addition to the Henningsen block on Main street, which is occupied by Groff's store.

Mrs. E. P. Fisher who has been visiting her parents, Mrs. and Mrs. G. Tannenhill for several weeks, has returned to her home in Darby.

The Colcloughs have returned home after a two weeks' visit with friends and relatives in Connellsville.

John Wright of Pittsburgh, was the guest of Mrs. John T. Sundy for a few days.

John Hawley of Rockwood, spent Sunday and Monday with his family.

Russell Woodmancy, who injured his foot some time ago, is able to be out.

Rudolph Woodmancy is a Connellsville business visitor today.

Dave Marsteller of Mill Run, was here a short time Sunday evening.

SMITHFIELD.

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 18.—P. A. Rankin and children, Nellie, Alice, Ruth and Karl, visited Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Jones at Uniontown Saturday and Sunday, in honor of little Anna Belle Jones' birthday anniversary, which fell on Sunday, August 17. Mrs. Jones is a daughter of P. A. Rankin and Anna is the only granddaughter of the family, and of course there was never such a child as this.

Lucas Cooley, who was killed by a fall in the Shanty mines Saturday, was brought to the morgue of Undertaker Vance here and prepared for burial.

He was married and leaves a wife and six children. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lucas Cooley, reside at Fairchance Interment was at White Rock cemetery on Monday.

Frank Hennessy of Pittsburgh, was a business caller here today.

C. A. Wagner and James Goucher, who was camping at Friedensburg, Md., returned home today, reporting good health.

Mrs. Anna Miller and Mary Hogan spent Sunday at Lenmont calling on friends.

Mrs. Kathryn McGivern left for a few days' visit with relatives at Elwood City.

George McElroy of West Newton, is visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. Frank Frost of Speers Hill.

Mrs. Kathryn Nells of Pittsburgh, is visiting at her home on Franklin road.

DUNBAR.

DUNBAR, Aug. 19.—Misses Annie Jacobs and Edna Miner were shopping in Connellsville today.

C. E. Wilson and W. C. Smith returned home from their fishing trip in Canada.

Carl Frost is visiting at Fairchance at the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. McElroy.

Miss Mary Johnson visited in Connellsville Monday.

Miss Ruthie Darnell of Pittsburgh, is visiting at the home of Mrs. John Cartwright on Connellsville street.

Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Fair returned to their home in Uniontown, after spending a few days here the guests of relatives.

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PERRYOPOLIS.

PERRYOPOLIS, Aug. 19.—N. S. Byers was a business caller at Star Junction Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence T. Cotton of Parnassus, are visiting friends in town.

J. Buell Snyder, manager of the McMillan Publishing Company of New York, for Western Pennsylvania, is having his vacation here.

The schools of Perry township will open next Monday. Professor Ashe and the other high school teachers will be on hand for the term's work.

Professor Ashe comes with a good record, and there is no doubt of his success in the schools here. There will be a larger attendance than for several years past.

The Union Sunday school picnic will be held in Fullers Grove. It will be a basket picnic, the same as has been for many years. Everyone is invited to bring their baskets and join in the fun.

Mr. Stewart of Ohio City is the guest of his sons here for a few days.

The Misses Frost were Connellsville callers yesterday.

Patronize those who advertise.

RELIANCE RUBBER ROOFING

Here's roofing you don't have to paint or repair. Here's roofing made so uniformly good that the manufacturer guarantees ten years service, or more, without painting or repairing.

Sample and booklet free.

F. T. EVANS,
Connellsville, Pa.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Sunday Excursions

50c OHIOPYLE and return.

65c KILLARNEY PARK and return.

AUGUST 24 and 31, 1913.

SPECIAL TRAIN

WILL LEAVE CONNELLSVILLE 10:10 A. M.

"THE OLD RELIABLE"
PLANTEN'S C. C. CAPSULES
REMEDY FOR MEN
AT DRUGSTORE OR TRAIL BOX BY MAIL
FROM PLANTEN'S, 211 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CAUTION: DANGEROUS.

Patronize Those Who Advertise.

READ THE COURIER.

RHEUMA FOR ALL FORMS OF RHEUMATISM

Right away—the first day you start to take RHEUMA—the Uric Acid poison begins to dissolve and leave the sore joints and muscles. Its action is little less than magical. 50 cents a bottle—guaranteed.

Judge Bartholomew of Lt. Loraine, Ohio, says: "After treatment by three doctors without result, I was cured of a very bad case of Rheumatism, by using two bottles of RHEUMA."

Sold by A. A. Clark, N. Pittsburg St.

Hunting Bargains? If so, read our advertising columns.

One Cent a Word for classified advertisements. Try them.

The Daily Courier.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice, Connellsville.

THE COURIER COMPANY, Publishers.

H. P. NYDNER, President and Managing Editor. J. R. B. STIMMERMAN, Head of the Staff. JAMES J. DISCOLL, Advertising and Circulation Manager.

TRI-STATE KING, CITY EDITOR AND REPORTER, Bell, 12, One State Street, 25 One King. H. P. NYDNER, Editor and Manager, Bell, 11.

SUBSCRIPTION, DAILY, 25¢ per year, 20 per copy, WEEKLY, \$1 per year, \$1 per copy, PAY NO MONEY to carriers, but only to collectors with proper credentials. Any irregularities or carriages in the delivery of your paper to homes by the carriers in Connellsville or our agents in other towns should be reported to this office at once.

ADVERTISING. THE DAILY COURIER is the only daily newspaper in the Connellsville coke region which has the honesty and courage to print a daily report under oath of the exact number of it's circulation. Other papers furnish no figures. Advertising rates on application.

THE WEEKLY COURIER is the recognized organ of the Connellsville miners, and has a special feature as an industrial news paper, and an advertising medium for such interests.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 19, 1913.

HIGH INSURANCE RATES.

Fire insurance rates in the United States are said to be ten times as high as in any country in Europe except Russia, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

In Switzerland and some other countries the rates are merely nominal.

This is due, in greater part, no doubt, to the difference in risk.

Where the risks are small, the premiums will

necessarily be small, too.

Where the risk is large, all the competition there

can be will not induce capital to insure property at premiums that will

not cover the greater risk.

It is beyond dispute that the risk is far greater in this country than abroad. Europe has not had for centuries fires like those of Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, San Francisco, not to speak of New York and Pittsburgh less than a century ago. Until recently our cities seem to be constructed to favor fires, with the result of big losses.

But because there is undoubtedly truth in that assertion affords no reason why agreements between underwriters should be used to make rates even higher. The business of fire insurance is, it is true, a combination of collecting premiums, the money of which the money to pay the losses by fire, including the cost of conducting the business. But if the cost of conducting the business is boosted to about 30 per cent of the money disbursed to sufferers by fire, there is evidently some exaggeration of the already high cost to the public. The latest statistics which we have at hand show that the premiums collected by fire insurance companies for the year 1911 were \$22,000,000. The losses paid were \$15,000,000, or other words, the underwriters of the country, for collecting \$154,000,000 from the bulk of insureds and paying out to insureds insured a charge of \$174,000 in addition.

There is another point that is almost self-evident. When losses are so large, certainly methods of doing insurance business that almost encourage unscrupulous persons to over-insure their property and then burn it up should be reformed. Yet recent exposures on this point have been received very coldly by insurance writers.

DON'T KNOW THE CAUSE:

Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend the 85-cent rate on coke from the lake ports to Pittsburgh and Wheeling, was doubtless due to the fact that there has been no opportunity for hearing or decision, and the situation was presented by the new status. It is also possible that the commissioners have some weight to the fact that the suspension of that rate would continue the old one, together with the long-standing discrimination in favor of Wheeling.

Nevertheless the history of the case, considered with regard to the present situation, warrants expectations of further orders when the evidence is presented. The old rate of 60¢ per ton to Pittsburgh and 60¢ to Wheeling were held by the commission to be a gross and unjust discrimination against Pittsburgh. Now the railroads give a reduction of 5 cents to Pittsburgh and put an increase on Wheeling of 25¢. This is equivalent to acknowledging that the old rate to Wheeling was practically throwing away the money of their stockholders.

But the situation as created by the corporate action presents a new discrimination. Pittsburgh and Wheeling per ton of 135 million must pay 35¢. Connellsville and Louisville for 120 million must pay 35¢, respectively, a net loss of 50 and 50 cents. Johnstown for a 21.7-mile haul, is to pay 62¢ cents, and Ashland and Irionton can not bear their 267 miles, or twice as far as Pittsburgh and Wheeling, for 50 cents. After the commission has declared the old difference between 60 cents and 60 cents unjust, is there much doubt as to what it will say on this comparison?

Yet we prophesy that within six months some eminent gentlemen connected with the roads that are inflicting these discriminations will be wondering what is the cause of the unpopularity of those corporations.

TRIBUTE TO A PATRIOT:

Latrobe Bulletin.

"Twas a graceful and a stately tribute that was paid to the memory of Westmoreland county's great hero, General Arthur St. Clair, by Judge McConnell, at the unveiling of the new monument, erected over the Revolutionary warriors last resting place.

Magnificent, ornate, and comprehensive, his words formed a worthy ensemble of the man whose name is written large in the early history of our own locality as well as of the

nation.

To Judge McConnell, for his beautiful oration, and to the Masonic fraternity, for its act of renewed devotion to and the memory of a brother, the people of Westmoreland county, owe lasting gratitude.

Unveiled, midst words of worthy tribute, there has come into view to last throughout the ages, a monument which is itself of interest, historically being a replica, except for material, of the one erected many years ago and which will serve to mark for future generations the place where the old hero died.

To those responsible for the occasion, all owe thanks and praise.

SATAN AND HIS PUSH.

Johnstown Democrat.

In our day the observation "Get thee behind me, Satan!" has been very much perverted. It does not mean that it is a moment. It has remained for the Chicago Post completely to expose the modern attitude as follows:

Get thee behind me, Satan! I'm impelled to the core To break away from reditude. I'm wayward heart is calling. Right gladly would I yield, And let me forth from dull restraint. To pleasures sought afield.

But at the crucial moment Stern conscience bids me stay And I'm powerless to move. When conscience bars the way, Instead I halt and hesitate. And then I'm off to the bushes. Get thee behind me, Satan; then; Get thee behind—and push.

And there you have it. The present generation would put Satan in his place. His push enables those who pursue the fleeting joys to indulge in many a moment of dalliance that would be denied them were it not for the Satan whom they have placed where he is most useful to them.

They Cause a Stir. Talking about immorality, the sweetest things we have seen around here this summer have been Ed Higbee's white pants.—Johnstown Herald.

Looking Backward.

News of the Past Condensed from the Files of The Courier.

AUGUST 17, 1893.

Connellsville coke sells for \$1.15 on Chicago market.

Employees of the Stewart iron works, Uniontown, strike for wage increase.

Strikers at Moorewood and Rising Sun works of the McClellan company, not to speak of New York and Pittsburgh less than a century ago. Until recently our cities seem to be constructed to favor fires, with the result of big losses.

But because there is undoubtedly truth in that assertion affords no reason why agreements between underwriters should be used to make rates even higher. The business of fire insurance is, it is true, a combination of collecting premiums, the money of which the money to pay the losses by fire, including the cost of conducting the business. But if the cost of conducting the business is boosted to about 30 per cent of the money disbursed to sufferers by fire, there is evidently some exaggeration of the already high cost to the public. The latest statistics which we have at hand show that the premiums collected by fire insurance companies for the year 1911 were \$22,000,000. The losses paid were \$15,000,000, or other words, the underwriters of the country, for collecting \$154,000,000 from the bulk of insureds and paying out to insureds insured a charge of \$174,000 in addition.

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Nevertheless the history of the case, considered with regard to the present situation, warrants expectations of further orders when the evidence is presented. The old rate of 60¢ per ton to Pittsburgh and 60¢ to Wheeling were held by the commission to be a gross and unjust discrimination against Pittsburgh. Now the railroads give a reduction of 5 cents to Pittsburgh and put an increase on Wheeling of 25¢. This is equivalent to acknowledging that the old rate to

Wheeling was practically throwing away the money of their stockholders.

But the situation as created by the corporate action presents a new discrimination. Pittsburgh and Wheeling per ton of 135 million must pay 35¢. Connellsville and Louisville for 120 million must pay 35¢, respectively, a net loss of 50 and 50 cents. Johnstown for a 21.7-mile haul, is to pay 62¢ cents, and Ashland and Irionton can not bear their 267 miles, or twice as far as Pittsburgh and Wheeling, for 50 cents. After the commission has declared the old difference between 60 cents and 60 cents unjust, is there much doubt as to what it will say on this comparison?

Yet we prophesy that within six months some eminent gentlemen connected with the roads that are inflicting these discriminations will be wondering what is the cause of the unpopularity of those corporations.

TRIBUTE TO A PATRIOT:

Latrobe Bulletin.

"Twas a graceful and a stately tribute that was paid to the memory of Westmoreland county's great hero, General Arthur St. Clair, by Judge McConnell, at the unveiling of the new monument, erected over the Revolutionary warriors last resting place.

Magnificent, ornate, and comprehensive, his words formed a worthy ensemble of the man whose name is written large in the early history of our own locality as well as of the

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

One Cent a Word.

No Advertisement for Less Than

15¢.

Classified columns close at noon.

Advertisements of wants, sales,

etc., received after that hour will

not appear until the day following.

~~~~~

WANTED.—DRESSMAKING TO DO,

CASH AT 810 JOHNSTON AVENUE, CON-

NELLSVILLE, PA. 10a.m.

WANTED.—FIFTEEN LABORERS

FOR STONE QUARRY WORK. APPLY DUNBAR

FURNACE CO., DUNBAR, PA. 10a.m.

WANTED.—PICK AND SHOVEL

LABORERS. APPLY ON WORK EAST MAIN

STREET, RIDGE BROTHERS CO., CON-

NELLSVILLE. 10a.m.

WANTED.—ELEVATOR BOY. MUST

BE 18 YEARS. GOOD SALARY AND CHANCE

FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY "KING OF THE

COURT". 10a.m.

WANTED.—OLIVER PLANTS

FOR 1000 FEET OF COAL. APPLY TO

THE COAL COMPANY, CONNELLSVILLE.

10a.m.

WANTED.—RENT FURNISHED ROOMS,

FOR HIGH HOMEKEEPING. 1119 RACH ST.

10a.m.

WANTED.—RENT FURNISHED ROOMS

FOR HIGH HOMEKEEPING. 350 S. EIGHTH

STREET. 10a.m.

FOR RENT.—SEVEN ROOM HOUSE,

MODERN CONVENiences. RENT ONLY \$12.

Inquire KAHN'S BANK. 10a.m.

For Rent.

FOR SALE.—A ROLLING CHAIR, FOR

MAIN STREET, WEST SIDE. 10a.m.

FOR SALE.—FIVE POOL TABLES,

FOR SALE.—FIVE POOL TABLES, FOR

HIGH HOMEKEEPING. 350 S. EIGHTH

STREET. 10a.m.

FOR SALE.—CLIMBERS AND MOST

OVERHEAD BUILDING, 100 FEET

HIGH, 100 FEET LONG, 100 FEET

WIDE. CITY WATER, NATURAL GAS,

ELECTRIC LIGHT, TROLLEY SERVICE.

PRICES RANGE FROM \$50 TO \$300, BUT MOSTLY

AROUND \$200. INQUIRE WHILE THEY

ARE AT THE OFFICE OF THE CONNELLS-

VILLE AND WESTMORELAND COMPANY, THE

COURIER BUILDING, CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Lost.

LOST.—MONDAY, A BUNCH OF

KEYS. HOWARD IF RETURNED TO COURIER.

10a.m.

STATEMENT OF

CIRCULATION.

~~~~~

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY

OF FAYETTE, ss:

Before me, the subscriber, Notary

Public, within and for said County and

State, personally, appeared James Mc-

Farren, who, being duly sworn according

to law, did depose and say:

That he is Assistant Manager of

Circulation of The Courier, a daily

newspaper published in Connellsville,

Pa., and that the number of persons

interested during the week ending Satur-

day, Aug. 10, 1913, was as follows:

AUGUST 17, 1893.

For week ending August 12, produc-

tion in Connellsville region totaled

27,382 tons, with 4,622 ovens in blast

and 12,711 inactive. Shipments for

week aggregated 1,001 tons. Prices

quoted: Furnace, \$1.60; foundry, \$2;

crushed, \$2.25. Trade poorest of year.

Dealers anticipate revival of business

when Congress disposes of money

question.

Westmoreland county has 15,663

acres available for war duty.

Braddock, W. Va., is mostly shot by James

Wall of Dunbar, on Pennsylvania

railroad, train at county seat.

NEWS OF THE DAY AS GATHERED UP ABOUT SCOTTDALE

Party Visiting Former Scottsdale Men Now Living in Michigan.

GUESTS AT ST. JAMES PARK

Large Number of Mill Town People Attended the Party Given by Mrs. Marsh H. Cochran, near Dawson; Marshmallow House Very Attractive.

Special to The Courier.

SCOTTDALE, August 19.—Mrs. George W. Baker and son, Harry, a Union Supply clerk at Central, went to Connellsville Saturday evening where they were joined by Mr. and Mrs. Byron Hubbard of Cumberland, Md., and the party left for Lansdale, Pa., where they will stay for two weeks with the family of Abram Smith, who has a fine country home at that place. Mr. Smith was formerly of the H. C. Fick Coke Company's office in Scottsdale.

AT SAINT JAMES.

Among those from Scottsdale who attended the picnic given by Mrs. Marsh H. Cochran for relatives and a few close friends at her magnificent country estate, Saint James Park, near Dawson, on Friday, were Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. J. D. Hill, Mrs. W. H. H. Hill, Mrs. W. H. H. Hill, Mrs. A. W. Strickler and daughter, Miss Helen; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Lachard and daughters, Misses Grace and Florence; Misses Jean Brown, Miss Lucy Glensbury, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Herbert and daughters, Misses Mary Lou and Nellie, Mrs. Alice Herbert and daughter, Miss Florence and J. H. Stauffer.

MARSHMALLOW HOUSE.

Willie Gauldin, bartender at the marshmallow house at his country home near Tyrone, Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday evening, and a delightful time was spent. There were nearly 100 guests present from all the surrounding country, quite a number of them from Scottsdale.

A NICE TRIP.

From postal cards received it is indicated that Mr. and Mrs. Chester H. Booher are having a most delightful summer. A card from Detroit states that they reached there on the pleasure steamer, City of Cleveland, and are visiting with a sister of Mr. Booher. They were at Belle Isle and Windsor, Canada, and were at that writing up the rapids in a sail boat, and have had some good fishing. Mr. Booher writes that they expected to be at home in a few days.

NOTES.

James Hostenstiel of the West Side, Connellsville, was here over Sunday visiting his sister, Mrs. John Bush.

Miss Eva Crary, formerly of Scottdale and a graduate of the Cleveland High school, and Frances Burrows of this place went to Mill Run on Monday to visit Mrs. Athene Livingstone.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Hahn and son, Claude Eugene, spent Saturday and Sunday at New Stanton, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Italia.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cenlin and children and Russell Hill were visiting relatives at New Stanton on Sunday.

Miss Emily Welsh and Anna Brecker are visiting the former's sister, Mrs. John Shay of Altoona for a few days.

Grant Hill of West Newton was the guest of his brother, Robert Hill on Sunday.

Mrs. Minnie Newcomer and Mr. and Mrs. Jarrell went to Ridgeview on Saturday to spend a week at this delightful resort. They were accompanied by Harry Newcomer who returned on Monday.

James C. Neypor, the popular order clerk at the Broadway Department store, leaves this week for a vacation at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Rudolph Sterbutzel and little daughter, Helen, of Morgantown, W. Va., are visiting Mr. Sterbutzel's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Sterbutzel.

Miss Jessie Jones of this place, accompanied by her son, William, was visiting over Sunday with the former's sister, Mrs. Fred Tropf, and also her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Kene.

Homer Jagerman has returned from a visit with his father at Melleville, Ohio.

Miss Elizabeth Kuhn has been the guest of Miss Sadie Cook of Washington, D. C., for several days.

Misses Freda and Marion Bell have been visiting with relatives at Belle Mill and West Newton.

Miss Warzman of Marion City, spent several days in this place visiting her uncle, Dr. N. J. K. Kline.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Ditch of De Molina, Iowa, have been visiting the latter's brother, E. L. Stoner and wife of Chestnut street. Mrs. Ditch, before her marriage, Miss Myrtle Stoner, made her home with her brother.

MOUNT PLEASANT.

MOUNT PLEASANT, August 19.—E. G. Vencell, engineer on Fencell Brothers' threshing machine, caught the index finger on his right hand between the rod and the belt and part of it was cut off. Vencell was brought to the Memorial Hospital where Dr. F. L. Marsh dressed the injury. The doctor prescribed for William Holland and Mr. Rumbough on the Duncan Plan.

Joseph Gratzinger, who is employed at Bres Brothers' glass factory, went outside to rest last evening and sat down on a railing. Losing his balance he fell backwards a distance of 20 feet, striking on his feet in the yard. Both legs were badly hurt. He was taken to his College avenue home.

The funeral of Mrs. Cecilia Hinchliffe, aged 70 years, who died at her home at Tarent on Saturday night of acute indigestion, was brought on a special What-Peon car to the Polish Church where services were held and the casket was then run to the Polish Cemetery where interment was made.

—Submitted by a resident.

HOW THIS WOMAN FOUND HEALTH

Would not give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for All Rest of Medicine in the World.



Utica, Ohio.—"I suffered everything from a female weakness after birth. I had numb spells and was dizzy, had black spots before my eyes, my back ached and I was so weak I could hardly stand up. My face was yellow, even my fingers were colorless and I had displacement. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now I am strong, well and healthy. I can do all my own work and can walk to town and back and not get tired. I would not give your Vegetable Compound for all the rest of the medicines in the world. I tried doctor's medicines and they did me no good."—Mrs. MARY EARLEWINE, R.F.D. No. 3, Utica, Ohio.

Another Case.

Nebo, Ill.—"I was bothered for ten years with female troubles and the doctors did not help me. I was so weak and nervous that I could not do my work and every month I had to spend a few days in bed. I read so many letters about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound curing female troubles that I got a bottle of it. It did me more good than anything else I ever took and now it has cured me. I feel better than I have for years and tell everybody what the Compound has done for me. I would not be living to-day but for that."—Mrs. HETTY GREENSTREET, Nebo, Illinois.

VANDERBILT.

AUG. 19.—Clayton Randolph who underwent an operation at the Cottage State Hospital for appendicitis, returned home today. He got along nicely and is looking good.

Mrs. George Strickler and Mrs. Elizabeth Hazlett were calling on Connellsville friends yesterday.

Mrs. Mary Victoria who has been ill with typhoid fever, is getting along nicely.

Some of the boys of this place were to see George Brown, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie brakeman, who got his foot amputated, and reported that he is getting along nicely.

Pearl McLaughlin, who has been at Mt. Clemens for the past three weeks, has returned home.

Misses Hells and Eddie Cleveland and Julie Wilson are spending their vacation in the mountains.

Mrs. Mary Ward died at her home last evening. She had been confined to her bed for several weeks with pneumonia. Announcement of the funeral will be made later.

Mrs. W. E. Kelly was greatly surprised last evening when a number of her friends unexpectedly arrived to help celebrate her birthday. It was arranged for by her daughter, Miss Eva. Quite a number of town and out-of-town folks were present. She received many beautiful presents. At a late hour a hearty lunch was served by the hostess. After wishing her many more happy birthdays, her friends departed.

Chief Hotel Home.

Chief of Police George Hetszel returned early this morning from Chicago Junction, Ill., where he spent one week of his fortnight's vacation with relatives.

J. W. Beatty of Connellsville was calling on friends here last evening.

OPIPHANT.

OLIPHANT, August 19.—George H. Dougherty has returned home from a three days' visit with his sister at Morgantown, W. Va.

Charles Ellerberger and wife has returned home from Atlantic City where they spent 16 days.

Mrs. Albert Cunningham and children left Tuesday morning for Bruceton, W. Va., to visit relatives and friends.

Reagan, Isach & Company have the machine covers about completed at the Fick plant.

M. T. Christy the store manager is back on duty after a week's sickness.

George Flinstone has moved his family from front to Continental No. 2.

Work on the new school building is progressing rapidly.

The duPont Powder Company has moved 20 of its houses to the new site near the White Rock school house.

The hand boys have received their new uniforms and they make a fine appearance in them.

Joseph Farrell, aged 26 years, of Mount Savage, Md., was found dead on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad bridge at Morgantown, W. Va., last night. Two trains had passed over his body. On his person was found \$23 and a gold watch.

Mrs. Lulu Bud has

church as the sermons disturb her baby.

A father with a wife don't have to go to a palmist.

Abe Martin.



Who can remember when a daughter was her mother's greatest asset?

We still have the thrill of the first pair of home-made clothes forever.

Mrs. Lulu Bud has

church as the sermons disturb her baby.

A father with a wife don't have to go to a palmist.

Do As Others Do, Take

this time-tested—world proved—home remedy which suits and benefits most people. Tried for three generations, the best corrective and preventive of the numerous ailments caused by defective or irregular action of the organs of digestion and elimination has been proved to be

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(The Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World)

If you have not tried this matchless family medicine, you do not know what it means to have better digestion, sounder sleep, brighter eyes, clearer complexion, and many other things now—and know. Always of the same excellence—in all climates; in every season—Beecham's Pills are

The Tried, Trusted Remedy

Gold Registered. In boxes, 10c, 25c.

Directions with every box are very valuable, especially to women.

THE DAILY COURIER, CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Store Closes at 6 o'clock

KOBACKER'S
THE BIG STORE

Saturday open until 10 P. M.

5 HOUR SALE

Tomorrow-Wednesday From 9 until 3 P. M.

Five Hours of Extraordinary Selling in the Ready-to-Wear Departments.

The greater value-giving of the season will be reached here tomorrow, when for five hours ruthless reductions will be applied to all our Summer apparel. This five hour sale will attract hundreds of women to our second floor long before the starting time of the event.

We will not carry any garments over from one season to another but dispose of them entirely within the season for which they were bought and its such amazing price-reducing as will bring into effect tomorrow that makes that possible.

The sale opens promptly at 10 o'clock not a thing sold at these prices until then—and exactly at 3 o'clock, the sale is declared over.

No five hour sale goods charged and no phone nor mail orders filled. Be here promptly at 10 and share with others the most astonishing values of the season.

Women's Suits Will Rush Away.

Approximately 50 smart cloth suits of diagonals, serges, Bedford cords, eponges and novelties, in navy, tan, grey and brown; all new this season and of very desirable character.

1 Suit in size 13 2 Suits in size 36

9 Suits in size 14 5 Suits in size 38

2 Suits in size 15 9 Suits in size 40

13 Suits in size 16 2 Suits in size 42

2 Suits in size 17 5 Suits in size 44

1 Suit in size 18 1 Suit in size 46

Suits Formerly up to \$45.00 for \$6.90

Women's Summer Dresses

High-grade Summer Dresses of beautiful silks, zephyrs and lawns; many handsome styles among this lot.

Dresses formerly up to \$18.00 at

\$5.90

Linen Coats and Suits

One of the greatest values in the sale. Smart looking Long Coats of fine and crash-like linens—in the natural linen color and white. Suits of the newest cut—all irresistible values.

Values up to \$12.50 at

\$2.29

Coats Wonderfully Reduced

Splendid lots of Women's, Misses' and Juniors' Coats that will fairly fly at the 5-Hour Sale price, \$5.00.

Stylish Spring Coats that will be just the thing for Fall wear. This season's models in serges, Bedford cords and diagonals, all the most wanted colors.

Coats formerly up to \$22.50 at \$5.00.



Junior's Wash Dresses

Well-made Gingham and Percale Dresses, pretty styles, all nicely trimmed, sizes 13, 15 and 17.

Dresses formerly up to \$3.50 at

59c

SILK PETTICOATS

89c

Dainty garments in all the colors of the rainbow. All lengths.

Five Hours only at

89c

KOBACKER'S

THE BIG STORE

WOMEN'S SUMMER WAISTS

One lot of good-looking Summer Waists; many styles in most all materials. Waists formerly up to \$2.00

25c

Want Ads—1 Cent a Word.

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Notice to the Public.

.....

All negatives left by J. W.

Ward are now in my possession.

If any person wishes to have a

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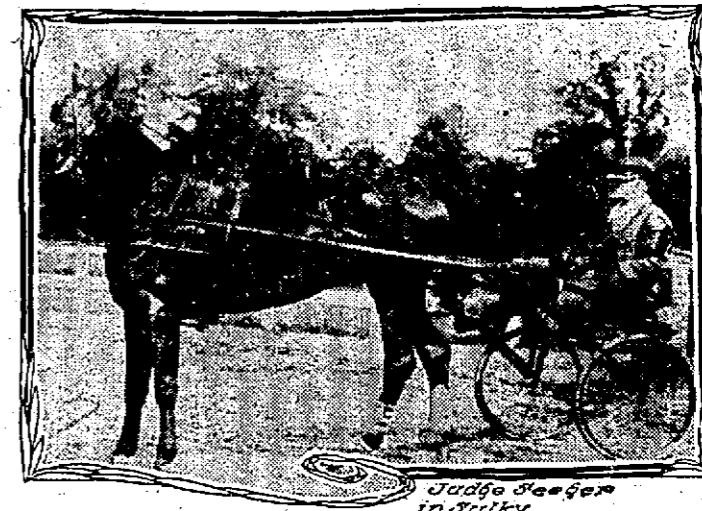
MILLIONAIRES TAKE TO SULKY



Robert Goelst



Lorillard with Amasee



Judge Seeger in Sulky



Averill Harriman behind Elsie Gentry "Winning from Mr. Bergess Driving Review"

Most Expensive Pastime - Professional Trainers Help Out - No Grandstand Racing for the Real Lover of This Sport - Wealthy Men Who Handle the Reins.

It is no uncommon sight to see a millionaire at the steering wheel of his high-powered automobile in the cockpit of his speedy motor-boat, or in the interior of his sailboat, but to see men who reckon their wealth in seven figures perched on the tiny seat of a trotting sulky, and rigged out in the regalia of a professional driver as they send their speedy trotters along at a two-minute clip, is a sight that only a few of them have been treated to.

But such is the case with that little colony of millionaires who have established their money seats within the boundaries of Orange County, New York, and there, several times a week, they gather at the pretty track at Goshen, the quaint old county seat, to take part in matinee or impromptu racing affairs. Edward H. Harriman, son of the late railroad king, with his son, Robert Goelst and Pierre Lorillard, own some of the fast drivers in the Empire State, and each is a contendor for the rich prizes that are hung up at the Grand Circuit meets.

Averill Harriman, also a millionaire, is one of the most enthusiastic horsemen in the country, and he is the son of Averill Harriman. This he loves honestly by his late father was just as keen a sportsman as his son, but in a more passive way. He bred and owned some of the finest harness horses in the country, but he was content to entrust their training to a professional. Not so with the son, however, for he trains, drives and enters his own entries and there are few better drivers in the country today, whether they be amateur or professional.

The Yearly Kermes Is a Gala Event in Holland - A Picturesque Carnival In Which the Children Play a Prominent Part - Street Scenes.

If you would see Holland at her prettiest, you should make your visit in the springtime when the poppies are in bloom. But if you are in quest of the picturesque: if your longing be for curiosities of customs and oddities of costume, then by all means make the pilgrimage at Kermes time.

Kermes time is a rather elastic term for the reason that each town and village that observes it chooses a little season of Dutch life, inhabiting the event at a different time from the other communities—or at least on dates that will not conflict with any similar observances in the same part of the country. However, it is in the autumn which, in a general way, may be designated as "Kermes time" in the land of dykes. The latter half of August and all of the month of September finds the activity of the Kermes at the height far and near in the domain of windmills and wood.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the classic date, according to locality, is not the only thing about the Kermes that is not bound by hard and fast rules. The word Kermes itself is spelled enough different ways to puzzle the best memory sharp that ever "spelled down" a class. In Holland you usually find it spelled Kermes, or Kermes or Kermesse, but in the United States and England the most popular spelling is Kermesse, or Kermis. All the various versions can, apparently, be traced back to either a Dutch word or a German word—for the Kermes being a German as well as Dutch festival is represented by a word in each language. In both instances, however, the equivalent for Kermes is a combination of the words meaning church and feast of church service.

What The Kermes Really Is.

Despite the derivation of the word, the Kermes, as observed in Holland, is just about as different from a church service as anything one could imagine. But it is not so easy, now that we come to it, to tell just what the Kermes is. Your average European designates it as a festival of fun, and it is a festival of fun, too, for dwellers in the Old World, a carnival is a very definite form of popular entertainment with which there is much more familiarity than is the case on this side of the Atlantic. For purposes of comparison, nearer home the Kermes might be compared to a glorified street fair, with certain

belles on. That is what has kept trotting races in disrepute so long. The "laying up of heats" by ambitious drivers might be all right for speculative purposes, lengthening odds, etc.; but it is hard on the public who pay their entrance fees for the privilege of witnessing a meet consisting of races which are to be decided on their merits, with the added privilege of betting on the outcome with their money. The public loves it has been bamboozled and, of course, when it left the track considerably out of pocket and violently out of temper it is only reasonable to suppose that it railed against trotting races and the manner in which they were conducted.

But when men of the type of Harriman, Goelst and Lorillard, whose names for generations have been synonymous with good sportsmanship, father a sport naturally no room is left for even a suspicion of unfair play to creep in. They race for the pure joy of it and of course the purses they win are trifling in comparison to their investment, so trifling that more often than not they are turned over, intact, to the trackmen stable help.

Horse racing in New York State received a tremendous uplift through the individual effort of the late Ed-

ward H. Harriman. When he settled in Orange County, bought many thousand acres of land and built his palatial mansion on the crest of the mountain range that skirts the eastern end of the county, he at once set to work to spend untold wealth in the improvement of roads through that part of the county. The state has long boasted of the finest state roads in the country, but those in Orange county and surrounding were even then not as good as those built by the state. In addition to this, he established a stable of some of the best bred trotting horses in the country, and it was not many years before some of the fastest horses in Mr. Goelst's string of harness racing, he had this to say:

"It is a sufficient guarantee that there are few men who do not take an interest in trotting racing and driving their speedy trotters. With fast horses abounding in profusion the next step is to connect themselves with a driving club and that at Goshen afford the best opportunity. Averill Harriman is president of the Goshen Driving Club and young Goelst, Lorillard and Judges Seeger and Tompkins, principally忙于 racing with whom of the purses they race for and who need not care for a king's ransom, yet it takes every man in the county who has the

A Talk With Mr. Harriman.

At a recent meet at Goshen young Mr. Harriman was found at his barn superintending the harnessing of his spotty mare, Elsie Gentry, who that afternoon was matched to race one of the fastest horses in Mr. Goelst's string. Of harness racing, he had this to say: "It is a sufficient guarantee that there are few men who do not take an interest in trotting racing and driving their speedy trotters. With fast horses abounding in profusion the next step is to connect themselves with a driving club and that at Goshen afford the best opportunity. Averill Harriman is president of the Goshen Driving Club and young Goelst, Lorillard and Judges Seeger and Tompkins, principally忙于 racing with whom of the purses they race for and who need not care for a king's ransom, yet it takes every man in the county who has the

small part of the expense of the upkeep of such establishments. Yet when racing days arrive where do we find those owners? Seated in the grandstand, or on the club house lawn surrounded by a gay party of men and women. He has his field glasses in hand and zealously watches the conduct of his entry at the post. In a moment or two the barrier flies up and the field is off. Perhaps this owner's horse wins, but the whole thing is over before one can count fifty. Then he is surrounded by his friends, showered with congratulations, and he leads them back to the club house, or to some neighboring hotel and seats them at a magnificent luncheon or dinner in honor of the event. His interest in the performance of his horse ends right there. Years of preparation and thousands of dollars have been spent to get that particular horse fit for that particular race, and in a moment it all over."

by name only—had I followed he lead of men who go in for runners. That is not what I call sport and the sulky gives every thrill a man could desire."

A Family Of Sport Lovers.

But Mr. Harriman is an all round sportsman at that. He drives a racing car and drives it well. He likes his motor-boat, and has several that can keep up with the speediest of them. He drives a coach and four occasionally and rides to hounds and plays polo. All of this love of outdoor sport he shares with his brothers and sisters, for they are quite as enthusiastic sportsmen and sportswomen as he is. His wife is one of the best cross-country riders in the country and with her sculptor-husband is looked upon as one of the crack polo players of the Moundbrook set. Their younger sister, Miss Carroll Harriman, prefers trotting horses to park cobs and hunters and she, too, frequently sits in her sulky and sends her speedy trotters around the Goshen track. She is a splendid and resourceful horsewoman and can gallop a trotter with all the skill of a veteran. Races between her and her brother are not infrequent and she does not always finish second by any means.

The Real Thriller.

Robert Goelst drives his trotters for the sheer love of excitement. He says he has tried every sport under the sun and there are more real thrills in sulky racing than any he has found, despite the fact that he is looked upon as one of the most daring automobile racers in the country. He still has a number of hours on his hands, but the majority of his time is given at his handsome country estate in Orange County. Mr. Lorillard, although his family has been identified with the running turf for several generations, prefers the trotter and he doesn't want a professional to drive for him either. The sulky is his delight and he finds no end of enjoyment in meeting on equal terms such men as Harriman, Goelst, Seeger and Tompkins, all of whom are just as good sportsmen as himself.



The Candy Booths are Popular

The Annual Frolic of the Dutch People



All the day long the fleet came into port for the Kermes

should venture on the street after nightfall at Kermes time lest he be swept from the sidewalk or made prisoner by the crowds of girls, who, hand in hand, rush along the narrow thoroughfares laughing and singing and with small regard for human obstacles in their path. But it is all a good-natured prank—the more sensible will not indulge in it by a people as habitual as the Dutch—and affords an interesting experience for the alien if he will take it in good part.

Some of the features of the Kermes at its best are characterized by rare beauty. This is true of the fancy dances which are executed by groups of young men and women from various localities, each vying with the other in the splendor of their costumes and the prettiness of the dance and the precision of the execution. Whether or not the Kermes program includes such ceremonial dances in the public square there will be dances in one or more halls nightly during the eight days of the Kermes. At Volendam, small place that it is two or three halls are given over to dancing and on the first and the last day of the Kermes the merry-makers dance from mid-morning until the late evening that would put to shame our American marathon dancers. The fortitude of the musicians was not less remarkable but the local band had been practicing for the event for more than a week in advance and consequently was probably "tuned up" in every sense. Probably the most surprising feature of this Kermes dancing at the most picturesque village in Holland is that it is seldom that a dancer is seen on the floor with a partner of the opposite sex, for the most part the young men dance together and the young women do the same.

How completely the Dutch people change their character at Kermes time is singularly well attested by the gambling spirit that is everywhere manifested. To be sure it is not speculation of very disastrous possibilities, as much as the games of chance all operated under the guise of a modest cost to participants, but it is a feverish, eager throng which crowds around each such booth. And the small boys are the worst. The "grand prizes" in these lotteries for juveniles are usually slices of cake or some other delicacy and the youngsters who have taken chances hang upon each verdict of the revolving wheel with intensity that speaks volumes. As for the men, they tell of occasions when a reckless merry-maker has spent a month's income in a night at the Kermes so that possibly it is just as well that a frolic comes but once a year. The average Kermes in Holland is to be on an especially elaborate scale this year, for 1913 marks the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Netherlands as an independent nation and in honor of this event the Kermes is to take on a particularly festive character.

A Present for Milady

tion seems toadden them but momentarily. Forced to content with a penny jumping-jack as a substitute for a costly toy, or with no substitute at all, they merrily race up and down the "clinker," as the brick-paved road on top the dyke is denominated. As a matter of fact, however, parents of any means usually have arrangements to make a Kermes the year before the principal purchases of toys for their offspring. This is explained by the fact that the shop-keepers who "follow" the Kermes, lost its original character as a semiannual fair.

In the olden days these little fairs—in fact, all miniature editions of their elders—watch the erection on the main village street or in the public square of a cluster of wonderful structures aglow with flags and bunting and tinsel. It is as though a city suddenly arose within a city—a community composed of portable cafés, theatres, shops, tents and kiosks which will as suddenly vanish as the end of a carnival and be loaded to the cart home for transportation to the next seat of the Kermes, but which is assuredly very real while it continues.

To people these fairy palaces there come nomads quite as wonderful in youthful eyes as the splendid environment which has been created for them. Shop-keepers who know the

Kermes as now conducted in Holland there is ample reason to believe that in the beginning it had such significance both in Germany and Holland. The idea of the Kermes seems to have come down from pagan times and when Christianity adopted this and other festivities the Kermes was made to celebrate the anniversary of the dedication of the parish church. But gradually as the Kermes lost its religious character it became a semiannual fair.

In Germany to this day the Kermes program includes certain ceremonies such as the opening of the festival with the joyous disinterment of the symbol of the Kermes at the place

where it had been buried with mourning at the close of the previous festival. In Holland and in Belgium, however, the Kermes is simply a prolonged gaiety during which the people give themselves up to merrymaking with no more of a set program than there is at an American basket picnic.

The Twentieth Century Kermes.

Laterly the whole question seems in a fair way to solve itself. The Kermes has steadily lost ground in the larger cities where the control of the merrymakers was a problem and is now largely restricted to the smaller communities where there is less danger that the participants will go beyond bounds in their romping. To be sure no visitor who is jealous of his

By C. A. Voight.

GINK AND DINK—Petey Believes in Silence.



"I know I'm going to be grateful for any sort of instruction—from anybody," interposed Helen. "I'm all in the dark."

"Like the Atlas Building," Darrow smiled at her. "Well, here's a very good exposition in words of one syllable. I'll leave you the paper Professor, what have you concluded as to the cause?"

"They are yet to be determined."

"Pardon me," drawled Darrow, "they have been determined—or at least their controlling power."

"In what way, may I ask?" inquired Eldridge, formally.

"Very simply. By the exercise of a little reason. I am going to tell you, because I want you to start fairly with me, and because you'll know all about it in the morning, anyway."

"Your idea—the one you told us yesterday—is to be published?" cried Helen, leaning forward with interest.

"The shade of it will be," replied Darrow. "Now— he turned to Eldridge—listen carefully: I'm not going to indulge in many explanations. Matach McCarthy, political boss of this city, has made a personal enemy of a half-crazed or at least unbalanced man, who has in some way gained a limited power over others and other vibrations. This power Monsieur X., as I call him—the Unknown—has employed in fantastic manifestations designed solely for the purpose of frightening his enemy into leaving the country."

Eldridge was listening with the keenest attention, his cold gray eyes glittering frostily behind their lenses.

"You support your major hypothesis, I suppose?" he demanded calmly.

"By wireless messages sent from Monsieur X. to McCarthy, in which he predicts or apprises in advance the exact hour at which these manifestations take place."

"In advance, I understand you to say?"

"Precisely."

"The proof is as conclusive for more by prophetic ability as for power over the phenomena."

"In formal logic, not in common sense."

Eldridge reflected a moment further, removing his glasses, with the edge of which he tapped methodically the palm of his left hand. Helen had sunk back into the depths of her arm-chair, and was watching with immobile countenance but vividly interested eyes the progress of the duel.

"Granting for the moment your major hypothesis," Eldridge stated at last, "I follow your other essential statements. The man is unbalanced because he chooses such a method of accomplishing a simple end."

"Quite so."

"The proof is as conclusive for more by prophetic ability as for power over the phenomena."

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"Quite so."

"His power is limited because it has been applied to but one manifestation of etheric vibration at a time; and such manifestation has had a definite sphere."

Darrow bowed. "You are the only logical thinker," he quoted Macmillan's earlier remark.

"You are most kind to place me in possession of these additional facts," said Eldridge, resuming his glasses. "For naturally my conclusions, based on incomplete premises, could hardly be considered more than tentative. The happy necessity of an acquaintance with the existence of these vibrations makes this personal safety give me a manifested but artificial advantage in the construction of your hypothesis."

"Did I not see you in the corridor of the Atlas Building the day of the first electrical failure?" asked Darrow.

"Certainly."

"Then you had just as much to go on as I did," drawled Darrow, half closing his eyes. The long dark lashes cast across his cheek, investing him in his most harmless and effeminate pose.

"Doctor Schermerhorn," went on,

"I fall to—"

"Yes, you fall, all right," interrupted Darrow. "You had all the strings to your hands, but you were a mile behind me in the solution of this mystery. I'll tell you why: it was for the same reason that you're going to fall a second time, now that once again I've got all the strings to your hands."

"I must confess I fall to gather your meaning," said Professor Eldridge coldly.

"It was for the same reason that always until his death you were inferior to dead old Doctor Schermerhorn as a scientist. You are an almost perfect thinking machine."

Darrow quite deliberately lighted a cigarette, slipped the match into the grate, and leaned back luxuriously. Professor Eldridge sat bolt upright, waiting. Helen watched with interest.

"There's no humanity, you have no imagination," stated Darrow at last.

"You follow the dictates of rigid science, and of logic."

"Most certainly," Eldridge agreed to this, as to a compliment.

"It takes you far," continued Darrow, "but not far enough. You observe only facts, I also observe men. You will follow only where your facts lead; I'll have all this matter hunted out while you are proving yourdselfs steps."

"That, I understand it, is a challenge," demand Eldridge, touched in his pride of the scientific diagnostician.

"That," said Percy Darrow blandly, "is a statement of fact."

"We shall see."

"Sure!" agreed Darrow. "Now, the thing to do is to find Monsieur X. I don't know whether your curiously astute mind has arrived at the point where it is willing to admit the existence of Monsieur X. or not; but it will. The man who finds Monsieur X. wins. Now, you know or can read in the morning paper every fact I have. Go to it!"

Eldridge bowed formally.

"There's one other thing," went on Darrow in a more serious tone of voice. "You have, of course, considered the logical result of this power carried to its ultimate possibility."

"Certainly," replied Eldridge coldly.

"The question is superfluous."

"It is a conclusion which many scientists will come to, but which will escape the general public unless the sunburst is published. For the present I suggest that we use our influence to keep it out of the prints."

Eldridge reflected. "You are quite right," said he; and rose to go.

After his departure, Helen turned on Darrow.

"You were positively insulting!" she cried, "and in my house! How could you?"

"Helen," said Darrow, fusing her squarely, "I maintained rigidly all the outer forms of politeness. That is as far as I will go anywhere with that man. My statement to him is quite just: he has no humanity."

"What do you mean? Why are you so bitter?" asked Helen, a little subdued in her anger by the young man's evident earnestness.

"You never knew Doctor Schermerhorn, did you, Helen?" he asked.

"The funny little old German? Indeed, I did! He was a dear!"

"He was one of the greatest scientists living—and he was a dear! That goes far to explain him—a gentle, wise, child-like old man—with imagination and a Heaven-seeking soul. He picked me up as a boy, and was a father to me. I was his scientific assistant until he was killed, murdered by the foulest band of pirates. Life passes, and that is long ago."

He fell silent a moment; and the girl looked on this unprecedented betrayal of feeling with eyes at once startled and sympathetic.

"Doctor Schermerhorn," went on,

Darrow in his usual faintly tired, faintly cynical tone, "worked off and on for five years on a certain purely scientific discovery, the nature of which you would not understand. In conversation he told its essentials to this Eldridge. Doctor Schermerhorn had fallen sick of a passing illness. When he had recovered, the discovery had been completed and given to the scientific world."

"Oh!" cried Helen. "What a trick!"

"So I think. The discovery was purely theoretic and brought no personal fame or money to Eldridge. It was, as he looked at it, and as the doctor himself looked at it, merely carrying common knowledge to a conclusion. Perhaps it was; but I never gave Eldridge for deriving the old man of the little satisfaction of the final proof." It is indicative of the whole man. He lacks humanity, and therefore imagination."

"'Till I wish you wouldn't be quite so bitter when I'm around," pleaded Helen, "though I love your feeling for dear old Doctor Schermerhorn."

"I wish you could arrange to get out of town for a little while," urged Darrow. "Isn't there some one you can visit?"

"Do you mean there is danger?"

"There is the potentiality of danger," Darrow amended. "I am almost confident, if pure reason can be relied on, that when the time comes I can avert the danger."

"Almost—" said Helen.

"I may have missed one of the elements of the case—though I do not think so. I can be practically certain when I telephone a man I know—or see the morning papers."

"Telephone now, then. But why when the time comes? Why not now?"

Darrow arose to go to the telephone. He shook his head.

"Let Eldridge do his best. He has always succeeded—triumphantly. Now he will fail, and he will fail in the most spectacular, the most public way possible."

He lifted his eyes, usually so dreamy, so soft brown. Helen was startled at the lambent flash in their depths. He sauntered from the room. After a moment she heard his voice in conversation with the man he had called.

"Hallowell!" he said, "good luck to find you. Did our friend leave on the Celtic? Not? Sure he didn't sneak off in disguise. I'll trust you to think of everything. Sure! Meet me at Simons' wireless in half an hour."

Helen heard the click as he hung up the receiver. A moment later he lowered back into the room.

"All right," he said. "My job's done."

"Done!" echoed Helen in surprise. "Either I'm right or I'm wrong," said Darrow. "Every element of the

more than my life that I'm right," he intimated. "Now," he continued, a trifle more frankly, "be prepared for fireworks. Unless I'm very much mistaken this little old town is going to be more than once up. That's the way I see it up. Don't be frightened; don't get caught unprepared. I think we've had the whole bag of tricks. At almost any moment we're likely to be cut off from all electricity, all sound, or all light—never more than one at a time. I imagine we shall have ample warning, but perhaps not. In any case, don't be frightened. It's harmless in itself. Better stay home nights. You can reassure your friends if you want to; but on no account get my name in this. If I am quoted, it will do incalculable harm."

"Why not tell the public that it is harmless?" demanded Helen. "Think of the anxiety, the accidents, the genuine terror it would save."

Darrow rose slowly to go. He walked quite deliberately over to Helen, and faced her for a moment in silence.

"Helen," he said impressively at last.

"I have talked freely with you because I felt I could trust you. Do me, I know the exigencies of this case better than you do, and you must obey me in what I say. I am speaking very seriously. If you allow your sympathies to get on the very limited knowledge you possess, you will probably bring about incalculable harm. We walk in safety only while we stick to the path. If you try to act in any case on what your judgment or your sympathies may advise, and without consulting me, you may cause the city, the people and all that you know or care for to be blotted out of existence. Do you understand? Do you believe me?"

"I understand, I believe you," repeated the girl a trifle faintly.

Darrow left without further ceremony. Helen stood where he had left her on the rug, staring after him, a new expression in her eyes. She had known Percy Darrow for many years. Always she had appreciated his intellect, but deprecated what she had considered his indolence his softness of character, his tendency to let things drift. For the first time she realized that not invariably do manners make the man.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Fear of Danger.

Before leaving the house, Darrow summoned Jack Warford.

"Come out, old bulldog," said he.

"You're to live with me a while now."

The game is closing down.

"Bully," said Jack. "I'll pack a suit case."

Have it done for you, and send it to my place. We must hustle for the Atlas Building now."

"What's doing?" asked Jack, as they boarded a surface car.

"Absolutely nothing—for some time, perhaps. But we must be ready. And the waiting will be amusing. I promise you that."

When they arrived at the Atlas Building Darrow was surprised to find Simmons already in charge of the office.

"What's doing?" asked Jack, as they boarded a surface car.

"Thought you were on night duty?" said he.

"I am," replied Simmons, curiously.

"But judging by what you said this morning, I considered it better to be on the job myself."

"Good boy," approved Darrow.

"I see I made no mistake in you. Just stick it out twelve hours more, and we'll have it settled. Anything more?"

Simmons thrust a message across the table.

Darrow took it quite calmly. At this moment Hallowell entered.

"What time did this come?" asked Darrow, nodding to the reporter.

"At twelve thirty."

Darrow nodded twice with great satisfaction.

Then quite deliberately he unfolded the paper and perused its contents.

Without change to Hallowell. The latter read aloud:

"To the People. A traitor is among you—one who has betrayed you one and all, but whom you cherish to your bones. A traitor is among you, and this you all have laid his fit to disobey. He has not in his heart any love for his country, and must be punished. I would not willingly carry him out if he had not been sent to us to do so. He will be sent to prison, that you may believe I am patient, and that this must be obeyed."

The managing editor half rose.

"The idea in its full significance gained

hold on their imaginations the three men turned to stare blankly at one another.

"That is annihilation!" Curtis whistled.

"On a wholesale scale," agreed Darrow calmly. "It means the death of every living thing from the smallest insect to the very lichens, from the stones of Trinity. I agree with the way you look."

"But the case isn't so bad as it sounds," he went on. "If the crust of the earth were to collapse, that would be annihilation, too. But it isn't likely

Darrow's face expressed a sleepy satisfaction. He stretched his arms and yawned.

"You might supply the deficiency," he suggested.

"Well," he remarked.

"I can't," he said.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT FOR FIRST CITY IN FAYETTE COUNTY

(Continued from Page One.)

not within the letters" City of Wilkinsburg v. Meyers, 113 Pa. 395. We believe the predominant thought in the mind of the legislature when the provision of the act now under consideration was inserted was of a vacancy occurring in the office of mayor, in the event of the third class, the next election, in 1912, to be filled by a person to be elected at the municipal election in November next preceding that date, rather than the exact manner in which the vacancy should occur. And it has been held that "the word 'vacancy' aptly and fully describes the condition of an office when it is first created and has been filled by no incumbent." Welsh v. Commonwealth, 19, Pa. 229. Commonwealth v. McFee, 232 Pa. 36. It may be noted that the provision relative to the election of city controllers, under section 1, of article 19, of the act, is exactly the same as that governing the election of mayors, and is to be given the same construction.

The provision of the act relative to the election of councilmen in cities of the third class is plain and unambiguous, and clearly is applicable to the city of Connellsville. The law paragraph which covers the election of mayors provides: "At the first municipal election held after the promulgation of this act, and biennially thereafter, the qualified electors of each city of the third class shall elect four members of council, who shall serve for a term of two years from the first Monday of January next succeeding their election, except in case of a member first elected under the act, who shall serve from the first Monday of December next following their election until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen." This provision is no free from uncertainty as to require no comment.

2. Holding as we do that the provisions of the act of 1912 are applicable to the city of Connellsville, there is no question but that that act as a whole is unconstitutional. The only condition under which we were asked to declare the whole act unconstitutional was in case we held that its provisions were not applicable to the city of Connellsville. In case we should so hold it, we urged that the act as a whole would be unconstitutional because not being applicable to all the third class cities the creation of the act of 1912 is unconstitutional, which, permanently excludes even one member of a class from its future operation is unconstitutional. But, as already stated, under our present ruling we are not asked to declare the whole act unconstitutional, and it becomes unnecessary to consider that matter further.

3. But it is contended earnestly that the non-partisan ballot features of article XII of the act, applicable to the election in cities of the third class, are unconstitutional, and valid only in conflict with section 7, article III of the constitution of Pennsylvania, which provides that "the general assembly shall not pass any local or special law for the opening and conducting of elections" and the last clause of section 7, of article VIII, which provides that "All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the nomination of electors shall be unconstitutional." The clause last quoted was the section as originally enacted. It was amended in 1911 by the addition of the following provision: "But laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class." The very fact that this amendment was adopted, purporting to limit the registration and requiring the registration of voters in cities, provided they be uniform for cities of the same class, but not modifying in any way the necessity for uniformity of all laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens, would indicate an intention that laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens should be enacted to apply to cities, over whom such laws should be uniform for cities of the same class. An amendment of the original section as to one of the subjects therein contained, but not as to the other, is not to be taken as significant. The only ground on which it is contended that the non-partisan ballot features of the act of 1912, now under consideration, are unconstitutional, because of the classification of cities, and hence the provisions of the act relate to all cities of the third class, it is true that cities may be classified according to population for purposes of legislation, without that legislation being characterized as local or special. That principle of law first was established soon after the adoption of the present constitution, in Wheeler v. Philadelphia, 77 Pa. 238, and has been adhered to in a long line of decisions since that time. It is this classification that must be in respect to matters relating to municipal government, and legislation which relate to subjects of a general nature, as distinguished from a municipal character, is local, and therefore invalid, though it relates to all the members of a certain class of cities. The act of June 25, 1905, P. L. 276, divides the cities of the state, now in existence, into three classes, and into three classes with respect to their population. "For the purposes of legislation regulating their municipal affairs, the exercise of certain corporate powers, and having respect to the number, character, powers and duties of certain officers thereto." Similar purposes for classification were given in the prior act on the subject in the act of May 23, 1874, P. L. 339, which, in the new classification act of cities, and which was passed immediately after the adoption of the present constitution, it was provided "that for the exercise of certain corporate powers, and having respect to the number, character, powers and duties of certain officers thereto, the cities now in existence or hereafter to be created in this Commonwealth shall be divided into three classes, according to popula-

tion." The needs of a great city with a half a million or more of people are somewhat different in many respects from the needs of a city with thousand. The organization of the local government of these municipalities will be quite unlike. Each of these classes requires legislation peculiar to itself. But such legislation must be applicable to all the members of the class to which it relates, and must be directed to the existence and regulation of municipal powers, and to matters of local government." Welsh v. Metzler, 113 Pa. 113. It will be seen, therefore, that it is only legislation relative to certain matters affecting cities of a particular class that will be considered general as distinguished from that which is local or special.

Some confusion existed immediately after the first classification of cities as to what constituted a general law, it having been contended that any law relating to cities, which embraces all the cities of a given class, without regard to the subject to which it related. That theory overlooked the objects and purposes of classification as set out in the acts dividing the cities of the state into three classes. These objects and purposes were to make provision for the municipal needs of cities which differ greatly in population. Differences in population make it necessary to provide different means for the administration of "certain corporate powers," and to insure a difference in the number, must be tried in their effect. If they operate upon the exercise of some power or duty of a municipality of the given class, or relate to some subject within the purposes of classification, they are general, otherwise local. Wyoming street, Pittsburgh, 137 Pa. 494. In Juan street, 132 Pa. 257, it was said that classification of cities "does not authorize legislative subjects relating to municipal affairs, and that 'all legislation not relating to the exercise of corporate powers, or to corporate officers and their powers and duties, is unauthorized by classification.'" In City of Scranton v. Whyte, 149 Pa. 419, in reference to a law relating to cities of a particular class, it was said: "If it relates to subjects of municipal concern only, it is constitutional because operating upon all members of the class, and therefore a general law. If it relates to subjects of a general, as distinguished from a municipal, character, it is local, and therefore invalid, although it may embrace all the members of a class." In Safe Deposit & Trust Company v. Fricks, 152 Pa. 231, it was held that "a classification of cities for purposes of legislation cannot be applied to the exercise of a corporate power of such cities, or to the number, character, powers and duties of a municipal officer thereof, or to some subject under the control of city government." In Van Loon v. Engle, 171 Pa. 157, it was said by Mr. Justice Williams: "Classification has been upheld for municipal purposes only. Legislation for a class of cities is only general, and not specific, or particular, when it relates to some municipal purpose. If it does not affect the exercise of some municipal power, or the number, character, powers and duties of the municipal officers, or the regulation of some subject within the appropriate range of municipal control, the legislation is local and unconstitutional." In Philadelphia v. Westminster Cemetery Company, 162, Pa. 196, Mr. Justice Williams said: "We have held that classification of cities rests on population, and may be sustained for the purposes of municipal government." When an effort has been made to extend legislation for classified character, powers and duties of certain corporate officers" corresponding with the needs of the population to be provided for. An act of assembly that relates to a subject within the purposes of classification, as the class, and distinguishes them from other political subdivisions of the state in regard to the necessity for a non-partisan ballot. In addition to that, as already indicated, these non-partisan ballot features of the act in no way relate to corporate or governmental functions, without relation to which classification cannot be sustained. If the non-partisan ballot features of the act are unconstitutional, it is hard to see why another and a different method can be adopted in cities of the second class and another in cities of the first class, another in counties and another in boroughs, another and a different one in each of the townships of the first and second classes and the school districts of the second, third and fourth classes, and another in the state at large. And other numerous conditions might be mentioned. But the point is that the classification does not contemplate any such chaotic conditions in the exercise of the elective franchise in this Commonwealth. Yet the test by which to determine whether an act is local or special within the prohibition of the constitution is not actual results but possibilities. Frost v. Cherry, 122 Pa. 417. It was said by the court: "What the legislature may not do directly, it cannot accomplish by Indirection; as by classification resting upon no necessary reason of public policy." In Portland Cement Company v. Allinson, 229 Pa. 382, Mr. Justice Elkin said: "Special laws may be, in some instances, justified by classification, but this classification, as the class, is to be applied uniformly to all the cities of a given class, although it may be operative in a very small portion of the territory of the state. The test by which all laws cities to other subjects not municipal in their character, we have in every case referred to sustain such legislation."

Classification of cities can be sustained only for purposes which are absolutely and imperatively necessary, and legislation relating to a class of cities which does not coincide with the purposes of the necessity cannot be upheld. In Frost v. Cherry, 122 Pa. 417, it was said by the court: "What the legislature may not do directly, it cannot accomplish by Indirection; as by classification resting upon no necessary reason of public policy." In Portland Cement Company v. Allinson, 229 Pa. 382, Mr. Justice Elkin said: "Special laws may be, in some instances, justified by classification, but this classification, as the class, is to be applied uniformly to all the cities of a given class, although it may be operative in a very small portion of the territory of the state. The test by which all laws cities to other subjects not municipal in their character, we have in every case referred to sustain such legislation."

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